THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865. NO. 71

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square,	1 day,			$ 1 00
1 "	1 week,			3 50
1 "	2 "			6 00
1 "	3 "			8 00
1 "	1 month,			10 00
1 "	2 "			15 00
1 "	3 "			20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1 month,		$20 00
" "	2 "		30 00
" "	3 "		40 00
Half Column	1 "		30 00
" "	2 "		42 00
" "	3 "		50 00
One Column	1 "		50 00
" "	2 "		75 00
" "	3 "		100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisemeust inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

From the Raleigh Progress.

Negro Suffrage—Strong views from Major Gcneral Cox. of Ohio.

In the south there is no difference of sentiment, primerily, upon the question of negro suffrage. It is agreed by every one that there can be no present concession of such privileges to the freedmen, and that the aspects of the question in the future are subjects purely within the province of the different states it is to affect beneficially or inadvantageously.—If Massachusetts has power to concede to any given class of its population, within the limits of the general constitution, the right to vote, so within the same scope and with identical limitations, North Carolina may withhold it. In fact the states in their individual capacity may prescribe any and all rules for their citizens which do not conflict with the expressed or clearly implied declarations of the Federal compact. No man unless wilfully and mischievously blind to truth, can question a principle which derives its force from the universal practice of all the members of the Union since the organization of the government.

But there are men at the north—and we desire to speak of them courteously—who appear determined to substitute in all political actions their *will* for *law*—their *impressions* for established *principels*. They seem disinclined to recog*nize the great truth that minorities have* rights quite as clearly defined as those possessed by majorities; and to the exhibition of such a spirit we may justly refere not only the last four years of war and ruin, but any apparent or real menace to the future harmony of the Republic,

With due estimate of the truth that we are all more or less naturally inclined to disregard the counsel of reason and adopt in their stead views entirely personal, we attribute this great diversity of opinion chiefly to the extent of territorial occupancy—difference of education—and the prejudices of fixed habits—rather than to perversity in error. But however these things may be certain it is that northern men generally, after lessons derived from experience in the South, modify their opinions of negro capacity and negro deserts very materially. The most marked instance now before us is that of Maj. Gen. Cox, for some time on duty in this city and State; and now candidate for the Governorship of Ohio. He is a graduate of Oberlin college, where the absolute equality of blacks and whites is taught theoretically and practically, but nevertheless he has fixed a three-hundred-pound Parrot shell right into the heart of the Ohio radicals. As our readers are aware, this party is in favor of negro suffrage, and the colored people of Ohio concluded, of course, that their candidate was likewise. But to make assurance doubly sure, certain representative colored *men, styling themselves* a Committee, addressed the General a letter, asking an authoritative expression of his views.

He replies at some length, but the following extracts will indicate with sufficient accuracy his position:

"You, judging from this distance, say, "Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before." I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observations of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the convictions that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" their relations, but to develop a rooted antagnism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us, then, is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, leaving them intermixed with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions in that outer darkness of which Milton speaks, where

"Chaos umpire sits,
And by decision more embroils the fray."

As during those weary years of war, I have pondered this problem in the intervals of strife, or by the camp fire at night, I have been more and more impelled to the belief that the only basis of permanent nationality is to be found in complete homogenity of people, of manners, and of laws. The rapid fusion of the races of western Europe, as they have met on our shores, has secured the former of these requisites, and the Yankee race, (I adopt the epithet as an honorable one) marked as it is with silent characteristies, is so complete an amalgamation of all families, from the eastern boundry of Germany to the western coast of Ireland, that there are few of us in whose veins are not mixed the blood of several. But this unhappy race of which we speak does not amalgamate with the rest. It is entirely immaterial to discuss why it is so; the fact no one can deny; nor can it be denied that its salvation, or its destruction, will surely be worked out in its family isolation.

Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest to me that there could be no political unity, but, rather a strife for the mastery *in which the one or the other would go* to the wall.

The struggle for supremacy would be direct and immediate, and I see no hope whatever that the weaker race woul not be reduced to hopeless subjection, or utterly destroyed. There is no reason to suppose that Missouri border-ruffianism could never be repeated on new fields and the strife once inaugurated, the merciless war would continue as long as the obnoxious race had an existence. You have expressed your anticipation of such a result in one state of the case, how is it that you do not see that a direct struggle for power at the ballot-box would make the contest more deadly?

Speaking of the long periods of revolutionary disturbance which pervaded several of the countries of Europe, in consequence of the juxtaposition of different races of even European origin, Gen. Cox adds:

"If fifteen centuries of common government and political union have not been able to obliterate the distinctions, and even the instinctive enmity of races which were physiologically similar, what encouragement have we that success will attnd a forced political fusion of bitter hostile races from the antipodes of the human family."

DENTISTRY.

L. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

L. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth provisions will be received; such as bacon ham, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

FOR RENT
OR
LEASE.

A FARM of 425 acres—near Salisbury—good land—fine water—excellent houses—productive meadows and fair fences. Apply to

T. G. HAUGHTON.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 1m-65

20 ACRES of LAND NEAR TOWN

TO BE SOLD ON THE 21st AUG. INST.

I will sell at public sale, on the premises, Aug. 21st, the valuable property on which I reside, comprising 20 acres of land, dwelling house, kitchen and other building.

Also, her household and kitchen furniture, some farming tools, an excellent Wheat Fan, one-horse wagon, &c. &c.

Terms of sale cash.

MARY M. JAMES.

July 14, 1865 4t.

WALTON HOUSE,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and putting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

21 Front St., New York.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Jesse P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro',
Jos. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Jno. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment fo. the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding.

HE ALSO HAS

On hand fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c. ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly completed his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT
OF HIS
PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

Candidates for the Coming Convention.

In a little more than a month the people of North Carolina will cast their votes for members to represent them in the most important convention ever held in the State. The short time to elapse before this duty devolves upon the people, renders it the more imperative that every voter should, at once, interest himself in the matter, in order that every county be *well* and *truly* represented.

There is no instance in our past history, when the emergency so urgently demanded the services of our best men. Now, above all others, is the time that requires the great and good men of our country to stand up for our interest, and take counsel together for the future of the State. We want men of talent and legal ability, of liberality and character, men who will enter the Convention with malice towards none and charity towards all.

Many names are mentioned in connection with the delegation. It seems generally understood and received as an accepted fact that the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden will be elected. The dispute is who shall go with him. We cordially endorse the election of Mr. Boyden, but we are not prepared to name at present our next choice. It is a matter that requires some deliberation on our part as it is very probable that the extensive circulation of this journal and the great confidence felt in its views will in this matter make our decision the decision of the county. It therefore becomes us all to be cautious that we make no ill-timed [illegible] pediment in the way of the organization of the Convention. The qualifications we shall require are as follows, submission to the authorities State and National, the right of suffrage to be determined by the State and unqualified and thorough hatred and opposition to the damnable heresy of negro suffrage. When we say submission to the National and State authorities we mean that honest submission and earnest support that is due from every good citizen to his Government. This all worthy men will give unless indeed there be a few who indulge in vain dreams; give way to heart-burning and forget there is a present and a future, in vain repinings for the past. To our party also then must be adopted as one of its cardinal creeds the right of the States to determine the question of suffrage for themselves,

With reference to the question of the negro, the debts and other important subjects that will, in respective turns, claim the attention of the Convention we can leave them with confidence in the hands of *those who possess the qualifi* cations above named. Again in view of the importance of the question we would call the attention of the people to this election. All should qualify, and all should vote so that Rowan County may be represented by two men who will faithfully represent the sentiment of the people and uphold the dignity, character and honor of the State.

DESPONDERCY.—What right has any person, endowed with an ordinary share of intellect, and blessed with a respectable share of good health, to despond? What is the cause of despondency? What is the meaning of it? The cause is a weak mind, and the meaning is sin. Providence never intended that one of His creatures should be a victim of a desire to feel and look the gloom of the thunder cloud. Although we cannot expect all our days and hours to be gilded by sunshine, we must not, for mere momentary griefs, suppose that they are to be enshrouded in the mists of misery, or clouded by the opacity of sorrow and misfortune.

Havana Correspondence of the New York World.
Escape of Secretary Benjamin—The Particulars.

Early in May he separated from the President—Davis—near Washington, Georgia, for the purpose of making his way to Nassau and Havana from some point on the Florida coast. He was to attend to some public business at these ports, and then to rejoin the President in the trans-Mississippi, via Matamoras and Texas. He traveled directly south, through Georgia and Florida, on horseback, disguised as a farmer in search of lands on which to settle, and passed through the country without exciting suspicion of attracting attention, until he reached the lower side of the Peninsula of Florida. He was informed that no boats were to be found on the eastern coast, and went thence to the Gulf shore, where, after a month's delay, he succeeded in getting a ship's yawl boat and two men who were willing to risk their lives upon the sea in it. The open boat was about 15 feet in length, in which they coasted the peninsula until they reached one of the keys of the Florida reef, where they succeeded in procuring a boat somewhat larger, but still an open boat, in which they put to sea to cross the Gulf stream, and fortunately reached the Bimines upon the Banks, after a passage of sixty hours. On Monday, the 10th of July, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Nassau, in which he was baffled by head winds and heavy weather, he put back to the Bimines. On the 13th he took passage from the Bimines for Nassau in a small sloop of nine tons burthen, loaded with sponges, and on Friday, the 14th, this sloop foundered at sea, when thirty miles distant from the nearest land.

The vessel went down so rapidly that he, with the colored men who formed the crew, had barely time to jump into a skiff in two of the sloop before she sank. In this boat, with a light mast, sail and compass, and their only provision a pot of boiled rice, which the negroes had cooked for their breakfast; in the leaky and overloaded boat, and having but one oar, they made for land, and, the weather was calm and a vessel in sight, by dint of energetic sculling, they reached the light house vessel at 5 P. M. and were cordially received by Captain Stewart, on board the Georgina, her Britannic Majesty's light house yacht and were warmly and most cordially entertained. This vessel was on an official tour of light house inspection up the Banks, and at the request of Mr. Benjamin, returned him once more the Bimines. There Mr. Benjamin entered another vessel (sloop) on the 18th of July, and arrived at Nassau, Friday, the 21st. On Saturday, he sailed onboard the good schooner Britannia, and arrived at Havana on the 25th, safe and sound.

His whole trip has occupied the best part of three months, out of which thirty days have been passed at sea in miserable open boats; at least twenty-two days in the smallest crafts that float. His health has not suffered, nor has he been indisposed for an hour during the hardships and exposure which he has undergone.

LAW AGAINST ENTICING MEN INTO MATRIMONY IN 1770.—A law against trapanning husbands under false pretences passed by the English Parliament in 1770 enacts: "That women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witch-craft and like misdemeanors; and that marriage under the circumstances, upon conviction of the offending parties, shall be null and void."

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.—The Staunton Spectator says:

On Friday last the trustees of Washington College, at Lexington, unanimously resolved to tender to Gen. Lee the Presidency of that venerable institution. Gen Lee was long a professor at West Point, and now that his "military occupation's gone," perhaps forever, we trust he may find it accord with his ever patriotic impulses to become the tutelar guardian of the many ingenuous youths of Virginia who would flock around him there.

GENERAL NEWS.

East Tennessee—Deplorable State of Affairs.

We find the following in the Lynchburg Republican of Saturday last:

A correspondent in Bristol, Tennessee, furnishes us with a letter, in which it is urged upon us to notice editorially the great danger to which persons are liable in passing westward through east Tennessee. The letter states "that from Carter's Station, twenty miles west of this place, (Bristol,) to Chattanooga, no one professing southern sentiments can pass without a guard of bayonets. Should they attempt such a thing, they are brutally beaten, and in many instances murdered. All who see them passing through this little town shudder for the poor fellows, for they well know what is in store for them.

All the prominent citizens are leaving the country from Knoxville to the Watauga river. Even those who were known only as southern men, but who never took any part in the war in any manner, have been forced to leave their homes. Hundreds of the best citizens of East Tennessee are coming to Virginia. This latter conduct is encouraged and urged by public speeches. Those Confederates who are from West Tennessee, Georgia, &c., should go some other route than this.—Should they attempt to go this route for the next few weeks, they will never get home—at least, nine out of ten will not. I beg you call the attention of such characters to the dangers of this route, and in the same connection the attention of the United States authorities. It is but murder to send them this route. Even Union men, who profess to be conservatives, and not abolitionists, can't remain in East Tennessee.

Disatter on Lake Huron.

A collission of the steamers Meteor and Pewabec lately took place on Lake Huron. The accident occurred about dusk, about six miles from shore, in Thunder Bay, on Wednesday evening week ago. The boats were running at full speed, and had seen each other about six miles before they met, and approaching had exchanged signals. As they neared, the Pewabec bore off to pass, but for some unexplained reason, the Meteor turned in the same direction, and struck the Pewabec with such terrible force as to crush in her bow. A number of her passengers were killed by the smashing of the timbers. A few jumpped on board the Meteor. The Pewabec sank instantly. Life boats were lowered from the Meteor, and seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew saved. There were an hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers aboard the Pewabec, and the probable loss of life is near an hundred.

The Meteor remained near the spot till morning in hopes of picking up some of the passengers on pieces of the wreck, but none were seen. The propeller Mohawk passed her at night, took on board the remnant of the Pewabec's passengers and carried them to Detroit. The Meteor continued her trip to Lake Superior. The Pewabec was built last year, and was valued at $100,000—insurance for $60,000.

A Saint Peters (Minn.) paper says the grasshoppers have been flying over that place in "countless myriads." The air for a quarter of a mile high was filled with them, and their speed was four or five miles an hour. Through every town or farm they pass they leave a strong guard, and the destruction of crops of all kinds is sure to follow.

The historian Hildreth is dead.

The Southern Christian Advocate has resumed publication at Macon, Ga.

Jeff. Davis is now allowed to air himself on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe. Clem. Clay is doing well. Mitchell is morose and unconquered. Mosby had been released from arrest.

Gold on the 11th, 141½.

Cotton from 32 to 50. North Carolina 6s are at 76.

A military commissioned convened at the old Capitol on the 8th, for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences.

Outrages of all sorts in Texas are numerous.

Mat Saxton a guerilla was lately tried at Memphis. He will probably die.

The tobacco crops in Wisconsin and Kentucky is doing badly.

Further important facts and circumstances connected with the extensive defalcation in the Phoenix Ban were brought to light in New York on the 11th. It has already lead to a very tragic event.

James H. Earle, formerly a book keeper in the institution, who was arrested on Thursday night on charge of being implicated in the matter, was, on the 11th, found dead in his cell in the twenty-ninth precinct station house, having cut his throat with his pocket knife, which he had managed to keep out of sight of the officer who searched him.

Earle previous to his death, confessed that he had received from Jenkins, the defaulting teller, about one hundred thousand dollars of the stolen funds, which he had lost in stock speculation. It is said that a conciderable portion of Jenkins' share of the money was squandered by him on a concert saloon girl known as Genevieve Lyons, alias Vieve Brower; and that on these funds she and a male friend, a butcher named Charles Brower, alias Sam Davis, have been living in luxurious style in Blecker St., near Thompson. Genevieve and the butcher boy have also been arrested. The total loss of the bank is about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The African King of the Bassas Island sent lately a message to President Johnson requesting him to send him an india rubber coat. The coat was purchased and forwarded.

For the week ending July 29th, there were $1,740,000 in certificates of indebtedness issued, and and for the same period $5,096,000 were disbursed for the redemption of of outstanding certificates.

They cought a bear in somerset Co., Maine, last week, which measured six feet in length, and weighed 400 pounds.

Regular passenger trains are now running on the East Tennessee and Virginia R. R. from Knoxville to Jonesboro, Only twenty miles of the road is not finished to Bristol.

A press convention is suggested by many of our Southern exchanges.

Maj. Gen Foster commands the department of Florida—Head Quarters at Tallahasse.

A long Cabinet session was held on the 11th, and report says a rather stormy one. The President's Reconstruction policy is understood to have been discussed in all its length and bredth, and his determination to adhere to it and to carry it out regardless of all opposition or consequences, emphatically announced.

The steamer Clara Clarita has returned. Engineer Everette thinks the cable a failure. The cable in the St. Lawrence Bay is destroyed, all its armor being gone.

The British gunboat Sphynx has arrived at New Foundland. She parted from the Great Eastern two days before communication ceased with Valentia. The Great Eastern had encountered a heavy western gale, but nevertheless all things worked well up to the time the Sphynx left her for Hearts' Content.

Up to the very latest dates there was no news from the Great Eastern.

The following persons are reported elected to Congress in Tennessee:

N. G. Taylor Upper Tennessee, almost a certainty. Horace Maynard, Knoxville district. A. S R. Falukner, over Stokes in the Chatanooga district. W. B. Campbelle, Nashville district. D. B. Thomas, Clarksville district. Col. Hawkins, over Ethridge in West Tennessee. Dr. Leftwick, Memphis district. Edward Cooper, Shelbyville district.

The Postmaster General has ordered the renewal of mail service on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Mobile, Alabama to Columbus, Kentucky, including Macon and other points. Additional post offices in the South and Southwest have been reopened.

Singular Theft—A Drunken Man Steals a Locomotive—Collision

An accident of a somewhat expensive, though very unusual, character occurred last evening at Palmyra, on the New York Central Railroad. A collision occurred, the mischief being done by a drunken man who took possession of an engine. About five o'clock P. M., a locomotive, used for drawing a construction train, was left upon the side track at the station while the engineer and fireman went to supper. A German, who had been employed as a laborer on the road, was about the place in a state of intoxication. He had climed upon the locomotive two or three time and was put off by the engineer. Taking advantage of the absence of the engineer he mounted the locomotive and opened the throttle valve. The engine started down towards the main track, and just then the steamboat express came up from the east. A collision was inevitable. The man who had started the engine saw the danger, jumped to the ground and ran away.

The locomotive collided, smashing both pretty badly. The engine of the passenger train was thrown from the track, together with the tender and baggage cars, and the passengers were somewhat jarred. The engineer and firemen jumped and saved themselves. No one was injured in the least. The train was delayed three hours or more by the accident.

As soon as the train stopped, half a dozen persons who saw the movement gave chase to the author of the mischief and brought him back. He was taken to jail, we understand, to await further orders.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

We take the following sad statement from a letter in the Charlestou *Courier* of the 24th inst.

SUMPTER, S. C. July 22d 1865.

A most distressing occurance took place in an adjoining district a few nights ago. An old gentlemen residing in the country who, from the circumstances, must have anticipated and prepared for a visit from robbers, hearing some on his premises at night, hailed three times and receiving no answer, fired his gun with fatal effect at the object of his suspicions and his fears. Advanceing to ascertain the effect of his shot, with indescribe anguish he discovered the body of his son in the last agonies of death—a son who had long been a prisoner at the

north, and whose partial deafness prevented his hearing his father's challenge. After a long and wearisome absence from home, he was thus strangely killed as he stepped upon its threshold, by the father whom he loved and longed to greet. A few moments more and his return would have given joy and gladness to the entire household—a household now wrapt in grief inconsolable by this most terrible and afflictive event. A sad warning to all; for even in the present unsettled state of the country, and notwithstanding the comparative impunity with which robberies and murders have been committed in some neighborhoods, one cannot be too cautious in the use of firearms.

LOCAL.

MUSTERED OUT.

We are informed that an order has been received mustering out the white troops remaining in this department. The probabilities are that they will be succeeded by U. S. colored troops.

TO WORK.

The street corners are filled with young able bodied men who idly lounge around with their hands in their pockets complaining of the hard times. To all such we would say to work.

R. C. BADGER, Esq.

R. C. Badger, one of the Governor's Secretaries passed through this city yesterday, on his way up the Western road with copies of the Proclamation to issue to the people.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The burnt district is looking up. Already phœnix like buildings are raising from the ashes, on the wings of Dr. Hall. The doctor will pardon us if we say, that we notice he has introduced a new style of building without lime. The invention is a valuable one and should be patented and given to the world. The new building we also notice, is after the pattern of a Dutch bake oven, only not quite so large.

Return of the Late Secretary Trenholm to Fort Pulaski.

George A Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury under the late Confederate Government, was remanded to Fort Pulaski yesterday afternoon. Mr. Trenholm was permitted to visit Hilton Head for an interview with General Gilmore, and afterwards made a trip to Charleston. He was under parole and went without a guard.

He was returned to Fort Pulaski yesterday under charge of Lieut. W. N. Thomas, Assistant Provost Marshal of Hilton Head, by the Steamer Gen. Shepley, which left Hilton Head, At 10 o'clock, A. M., arriving at the Fort at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Savannah Daily Herald, 17th inst.

One of the most valued treasnres of Queen Victorie is the broach which once belonged to Robert Bruce of Scotland. Shis relic, a memento of her ancestor's checkered career, was presented to her Majesty during her visit to the late Marquis of Broadalhand, at Taymouth Castle, in 1842.

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina.

Will be commenced to be published on Monday August 21st, 1865, and thence Weekly.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Weekly in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people we desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year, - $3,00
Six Months, - - - - - - - - 2,00
One Month, - - - - - - - - - 50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner, Old times have come agai , and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods. Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We rec-ive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.
3wd70 Jenkin's Corner

Temporary Mail Service in NORTH CAROLINA.

PROPOSALS will be received for carrying the United States Mail over the following routes until January 1st 1866. To be carried once a week:—

1 From Frankinton to Louisburg.
2 " Henderson to Oxford.
3 " Warren Depot to Warrenton.
4 " Wilson to Greenville, thence to Washington.
5 " Washington to Swan Quarter.
6 " Rocky Mount to Nashville.
7 " Greenville to Williamston.
8 " Warsaw to Kenansville.
9 " Warsaw to Clinton.
10 " Kenansville to Onslow C. H
11 " Nearest depot on Wil. Char. & Rutherford Railroad to Elizabethtown.
12 From Laurinburg to Rockingham.
13 " Wilmington to Smithville.
14 " Mosely Hall to Snow Hill.
15 " Newbern to Trenton.
16 " Hillsboro' to Roxboro.
17 " High Point to Ashboro, thence to Troy.
18 " Morrisville to Pittsboro'.
19 " Winston to Dobson, via Mt Airy.
20 " Winston to Danbury.
21 " Salisbury to Mocksville, Hamptonville, and Yadkinville.
22 From Reidsville to Wentworth.
23 " Danville, (Va) to Yanceyville.
24 " Statesville to Taylorsville, Wilkesboro', Boone and Jefferson.
25 From terminus of Western N. C. Railroad to Morganton, and thence to Lenoir.
26 From Morganton to Marion and Asheville.
27 " Marion to Burnsville.
28 " Asheville to Marshall.
29 " Asheville to Henderson'ville.
30 " Asheville to Waynesville.
31 " Waynesville to Webster.
32 " Webster to Franklin.
33 " Franklin to Murphy.
34 " Charlotte to Monroe
36 " Salisbury to Albemarle, and to Wadesboro.
36 " Lincolton to Dallas.
37 " Lincolnton to Shelby and Rutherfordton.
38 " Rutherfordton to Columbus,
59 " Raleigh to Fayetteville.
40 " Fayetteville to Carthage.
41 " Garysburg to Jackson, Windsor Plymouth and Columbia.
42 From Boykin's Depot (Va) to Winton and Gatesville.
43 From Norfolk to Elizabeth City, Hertford and Edenton.
44 From Elizabeth City to Camden C. H., and Curtuck C. H.

Proposals will be received to supply the County Seats of Alleghany, Clay and Transylvania Counties, from the nearest point on any of the above routes.

Halifax, Wilson, Wilmington and Tarboro', will be supplied by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Tarboro' Branch Railroad.

Lumberton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Eastern end.

Whiteville will be supplied by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Kinston, Newbern and Beaufort will be supplied by the Atlantic and N. C Railroad.

Goldsboro', Smithfield, Hillsboro', Raleigh, Graham, Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte, will be supplied by the North Carolina Railroad.

Statesville & Newton will be supplied by the Western N. C. Railroad.

Lincolnton will be supplied by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—Western end.

Winston is already supplied from High Point.

The newspapers of the State will confer a favor on *their readers* and benefit themselves, by giving the above a few insertions.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

HEAD QURS. 1st DIV. 23d A.C.
Salisburp, N. C. Aug 16th 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER
No. 158.

EXTRACT, V.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to sell or give to *soldiers, articles of citizens clothing*. All violations of this order will be promptly *punnished*.

By Command of
COL. PARISH.
HENRY A. HALL, Capt. & A. A. G.
[3t-71]

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

TO DAY I open for sale a large and choice variety of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery, &c.

THOSE wising Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glass ware and hardware, would do well to call. I have also a gneral assortment of ladie's and gentleman's wearing apparel.

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Shoes and Gaiters,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Linens,
Domestics,

And other arles for use and ornament. They were all select by my-self, from the first market of the East.

J. C. TURNER,
August 8, 18. Cowan's Brick Row Main St.
tf-63

IMPORTANT TO HIRERS OF FREEDMEN.

Notice.

WHEREAS A large number of Farmers are turning away their colored help without any remuneration for their labors in raising the crop of the present season, thus leaving them without homes or subsistence during the coming winter. I take this method to inform all interested, that as the crop raised has been done by the hard labor of the colored people, they are entitled to a support from the same through the coming winter. The Government will not permit you (the farmers) to harvest and sell the labor of the colored help, and make no provisions for their support. It is expected that the Planters will make a full distribution of their crops, with those who assited to raise it, and enough to support them through the coming winter, without help from the Government. Any Planter or Farmer who may or have turned away their colored help, without complying with the above, will be charged for their support should they come to the relief Camp in this District, for subsistence.

Colored help will be held Responsible for the fulfilment of their contracts.

CHAS. EMERY,
Capt. & Asst. Supt. of Freedmens Bureau.
Salisbury, N. C Aug. 12, 1865. tf-70

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session, of sixteen weeks will commence on the 1st Monday in September.

The number of Pupils will be limitted to twenty-five, and as therefore but few vacancies, early application will be necessary.

Terms $15 in specie or the equivalent in currency *one half in advance.*

☞ No deduction for loss of time except at the option of the Principal.

HETTA E. HUNTER.
Salisbury, August 16, 1865. 2t-70

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensbough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the best and most successful Teachers in this State, and have the additional commendation of being work of *home production* But independent of this, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 2. tf-69

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, and dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashion. 32 tf

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS.
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh 7.4[illegible]	m	Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro 2.[illegible]	m	" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
" Salisbury 6.4[illegible]	"	" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte 10.[illegible]	"	Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "
GOING EAST.		
Leave Charlotte 3.0[illegible]	pm	Leave Charlotte 5 25 a m
" Salisbury 6 2[illegible]	"	" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro 10.[illegible]	"	" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh 4.30	a m	Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Eng. & Sup't.
(tf-67)

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C
Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

CORNER OF 8th And MAIN STS.,
Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assures the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any Frst Class House, North or South.

CORKERY & MILLWARD.
Proprietors.
August 7, 1865. 2wks-62.

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

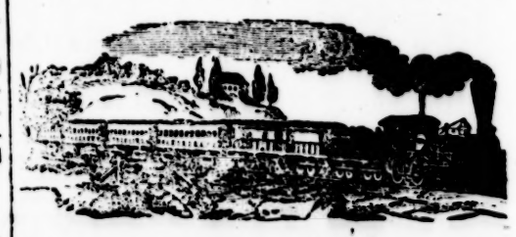
AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery,
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid.
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—



WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States can vote and take part in the meeting.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.
July 31, 1865—2ot-63

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,
Importers and Dealers In
Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.
Oposite Hanover St.
Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH
Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrel will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and, maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steelhoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY.

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,
Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.